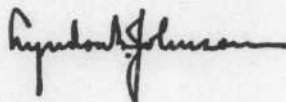


—the importance of continuing to build an economically sound family-farm agriculture and a visually beautiful countryside.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of September, in the Year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3810

NATIONAL FOREST PRODUCTS WEEK, 1967

By the President of the United States of America

October 2, 1967

A Proclamation

The vast timberlands which stretched across our continent were of vital importance to the men and women who settled America. In an often hostile land, forests provided the homes, food, tools and warmth for pioneer families.

Wood—the most basic forest resource—is no less vital to America today. From the forests that cover one-third of America's land area comes the material for thousands of products essential to the progress and well-being of our people.

And our forests help us preserve less tangible, but equally important qualities of our Nation:

- Our forests help us protect our watersheds, providing water for farming, leisure, industry, and human consumption.
- They shelter and feed wildlife, and preserve for us simplicity and beauty, helping us to find reserves of quiet strength in a tumultuous world.

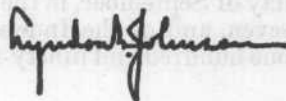
Our forests must be renewed so that the great heritage that we received may be enjoyed again by those who come after us. We look to industry, and to each individual American, to help insure the wise use of our forests and its resources, so that renewal will continue.

The Congress, in order to reemphasize the importance of maintaining and restoring our forest resources, has by a joint resolution of September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 898), designated the seven-day period beginning on the third Sunday of October in each year as National Forest Products Week, and has requested the President to issue annually a proclamation calling for the observance of that week.

36 USC 163.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon the people of the United States to observe the week beginning October 15, 1967, as National Forest Products Week, with activities and ceremonies designed to direct public attention to the essential role that our forest resources play in stimulating the advancement of our economy and the continued prosperity of the entire Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of October in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-second.



Proclamation 3811

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Langley Research Center this year marks its fiftieth year as a national resource. Established in 1917, it was the first national laboratory to conduct basic research in the science of aeronautics.

During the last fifty years the speed of airplanes has increased from less than 100 miles an hour to more than 4,000 miles an hour, and the exciting epoch of the exploration of space has begun.

Langley's contributions have been many. Among them are:

- The development in the late Twenties of the cowling for radial air-cooled engines, a streamlining effect that boosted airplane speeds 12 to 15 percent.
- The scientific information and technical skills needed to increase the performance and utility of World War II aircraft.
- The research facilities that made possible the advancement of supersonic and hypersonic aircraft.
- The investigations into concepts of advance supersonic and hypersonic vehicles, helicopters, and vertical and short takeoff and landing aircraft.

The passive communications satellite Echo owes much to Langley research as does the Explorer series of spacecraft that has taught us so much about the space environment in which we live.

Research at Langley contributed to the development of the versatile Scout vehicle, first of the all-solid-fueled rockets, as well as to the management of Lunar Orbiter and other such major flight efforts as Project Fire.

Langley was the birthplace of Project Mercury, the first United States manned space flight project. Important research was continued there in support of our continuing manned flight efforts, Gemini and Apollo.

The Center is supporting Project Apollo through the use of simulators and specialized laboratories. Through those facilities, we are able to simulate on earth some of the conditions of space and to develop techniques for such events as lunar landing, walking on the moon, extra-vehicular activities, rendezvous and docking in lunar orbit, reentry, and earthlanding.

In recognition of the Langley Research Center's contribution to the advancement of the United States in aeronautics and astronautics, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved October 3, 1967, has requested the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Langley Research Center.

October 3, 1967